

WATER SOURCE

Beach Water Service Area is supplied by groundwater from the Green Meadows and Corkscrew Water Treatment Plants.

Green Meadows Water Treatment Plant: Treats groundwater obtained from the Sandstone and Surficial aquifers from the Green Meadows wellfield. This water is treated for color removal, lime softened, chlorinated for disinfection purposes and filtered.

Corkscrew Water Treatment Plant: Treats water obtained from groundwater obtained from the Sandstone and Surficial aquifers from the Corkscrew wellfield. This water is lime softened, chlorinated for disinfection purposes and the fluoridated for dental purposes.

WATER QUALITY TESTING

Beach Water collects water samples and conducts water quality tests using certified laboratories to assure that the public water supply is safe for human consumption.

WATER SOURCE QUALITY - Source Water Assessments

In 2009, The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment for Lee County Utilities. The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained by Patricia DiPiero, 239-533-8534 or di pierpm@leegov.com.

WATER CONSERVATION

As the population of Lee County keeps growing, the demand for water keeps increasing. Even though Lee County receives a large amount of rainfall, it arrives mostly during the rainy season when demands are low. Our highest demands for water comes during our dry season when our population increases due to our winter and spring visitors. Approximately 60% of potable water is used for irrigation. Beach Water and the South Florida Water Management District (SPWMD) urges everyone to keep irrigation to a minimum and recommend irrigating between the hours of 5:00PM and 9:00AM. Beach Water encourages all of our customers to practice water conservation efforts throughout the year. Saving water will not only help the environment, but will help lower the cost of your monthly bill.

BOIL WATER NOTICES

Precautionary Boil Water Notices are placed into effect when pressure to a water main drops below 20 psi. This usually occurs during a water main break or a scheduled shut-off for utility repairs. While the repairs are being made or during the time of the break, dirt or debris could be exposed to the open pipe. The pipe is disinfected and flushed before it is placed into operation. To ensure additional safety precautions the Florida Department of Health requires Beach Water to put the notice into affect until bacteriological tests show that the water is safe to drink. Once the repairs are made, the pipes are flushed with chlorine to kill off any bacteria that may be present. Once that flush has been performed, the pipes are put back into service and water is restored back to your home or business. In the event that the chlorine did not kill all of the bacteria, boiling your water for drinking or cooking should kill the ones that may be present. Bottled water may be used as an alternative. If you are placed under a Boil Water Notice you may call our billing office at 239-463-9914 for more information.

Required Additional Health Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Beach Water encourages its customers to become involved in decisions that may affect the quality of their drinking water. Customers wanting to become involved can attend regularly scheduled meetings held by the Fort Myers Beach Town Council. Town Council meetings are normally held on the first and third Mondays of the month beginning 6:30PM at 2523 Estero Boulevard.



Beach Water

Ft. Myers Beach Public Works
2801-C Estero Blvd.
Ft. Myers Beach, FL 33931

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Kelly Starnes, Utility Manager
239-463-9914



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Fort Myers Beach Public Works

Water Quality Report 2010

Beach Water is pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during 2010. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue this annual Consumer Confidence Report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from and what it contains.

Beach Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of:

January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010

Beach Water is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Si usted tiene alguna pregunta sobre este informe favor de llamar a Beach Water al 463-9914.



Water Quality Report 2010

<i>Contaminant and Unit of Measure</i>	<i>(as CL₂) MCLG</i>	<i>AL</i>	<i>Sampling Date (mo./yr.)</i>	<i>AL Violation Y/N</i>	<i>90th Percentile Result</i>	<i>No. of Sampling Sites Exceeding AL</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Lead and Copper (Tap Water)							
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	1.3	1.3	09/10	N	0.05160	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (ppb)	0	15	09/10	N	8.7	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

GREEN MEADOWS

<i>Contaminant and Unit of Measure</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Sampling Date (mo./yr.)</i>	<i>MCL Violation Y/N</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	1/10 - 12/10	N	For systems collecting at least 40 samples per month: presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.	1.73%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E.coli</i>	0	1/10 & 6/10	N	0*	3 (Total # of Positive Samples)	Human and animal fecal waste

<i>Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)</i>	<i>MRDL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Sampling Date (mo./yr.)</i>	<i>MCL Violation Y/N</i>	<i>Level Detected*</i>	<i>Range of Results</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha (pCi/L)		0	15	01/08	N	1.7		Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 or combined Radium (pCi/L)		0	5	01/08	N	0.7		Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)		4	4	05/08	N	0.28		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 & 1.3ppm
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)		10	10	05/09	N	0.026		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)		n/a	160	05/08	N	51.4		Salt water intrusion; leaching from soil
<i>Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)</i>	<i>MRDL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Sampling Date (mo./yr.)</i>	<i>MCL Violation Y/N</i>	<i>Level Detected**</i>	<i>Range of Results</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>

Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
HAA5 ppb*		n/a	60	Quarterly 2010	N	9.0	ND - 28.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM ppb*		n/a	80	Quarterly 2010	N	8.3	0.34 - 22.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)		4.0	4.0	1/10 - 12/10	N	3.4	0.1 - 5.8	Water additive used to control microbes

*The State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative, is more than one year old.

*Results in the Level Detected column for radiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, including pesticides and herbicides, and volatile organic contaminants, are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

**The result in the Level Detected column for TTHMs is the highest of the four quarterly running annual averages of results from all sampling sites. The quarterly running annual averages were calculated during the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2010.

*****TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)** - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

† Reasons for monitoring unregulated contaminants: (1) To determine appropriate MDLs for the unregulated contaminants, and (2) To evaluate which compounds should be considered regulated compounds.

Unregulated Contaminants - Beach Water was not required to test for Cryptosporidium or Radon, therefore these contaminants were not tested for in 2010.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Lee County Utilities has been monitoring for unregulated contaminates (UCs) as part of a study to help U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determine the occurrence in drinking water of UCs and whether or not these contaminates need to be regulated. At present, no health standards (for example, maximum contaminate levels) have been established for UCs. However, we are required to publish the analytical results of our UC monitoring in our annual water quality report. If you would like more information on the EPA's Unregulated Contaminates Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

Terms used in the water quality table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter - a measure of radioactivity.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppm: Parts Per Million, or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

ppb: Parts Per Billion, or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/L) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

n/a: Not Applicable